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CHAKSANG INQUIRY:

Chief Officer Discovered An Acid Smell

"I could definitely get an acid smell. The smell of a safety match lit afterwards was the same smell as in the explosion," the Chaksang's Chief Officer, Mr Brian Johnson, told the Marine Court of Inquiry this morning.

Johnson said this when questioned about the explosion which sank the Chaksang in the Dangerous Goods Anchorage on the night of September 7.

KOREA SENDS SOS TO U.N. ASSEMBLY

Lake Success, Sept. 19.—Korea appealed to the United Nations today to help it hold the line against "the Communist expansion in Asia."

The plea was made in a memorandum by Korean representative Chough Pyung Ok to the 50 members of the General Assembly. He said the Korean people are determined to fight to the last man against Communism, but they need help.

If Southern Korea is to become a bastion of democracy in the Far East, he said, it "urgently needs strengthened security forces."

Mr Chough said the Korean Republic hoped to build in the immediate future a regular army of 100,000 men with an additional 200,000 in reserve. To do this, he said, the government must have adequate aid.

The Korean memorandum made these proposals to the Assembly:

1.—The U.N. Korean Commission should be strengthened in number and should be given military advisers to check on Communist guerrilla activity and border incidents.

2.—The U. N. should declare that member nations will be jointly responsible for the security of the Republic.

3.—The U. N. should advise one or more of the Western powers to give the Republic military aid in the form of supplies and equipment.

4.—The Assembly should find some means of avoiding new Soviet veto on the Republic's application for U. N. membership.—Associated Press.

The Court is investigating the explosion which completely destroyed the vessel, owned by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company on the night of September 7. Among her cargo at the time were chemicals.

"I was awakened by a violent shock and flash, and when I came to my senses I was standing near my bunk," Chief Officer Johnson said. "I went out onto the boat deck and saw the whole of the foredeck ablaze."

"The whistle commenced blowing and continued for long afterwards. I could not see any damage because of the fire. The Second Officer and a Chinese Quartermaster then appeared on the boat deck, and together we cleared away and lowered No. 2 boat on the port side to the level of the main deck."

"I went with the boat and then clambered back on board, returned to my cabin, and got hold of the cargo papers. I was then able to see that the cabin was completely wrecked."

"During this time I saw the Third Officer in his cabin. His face was covered with blood."

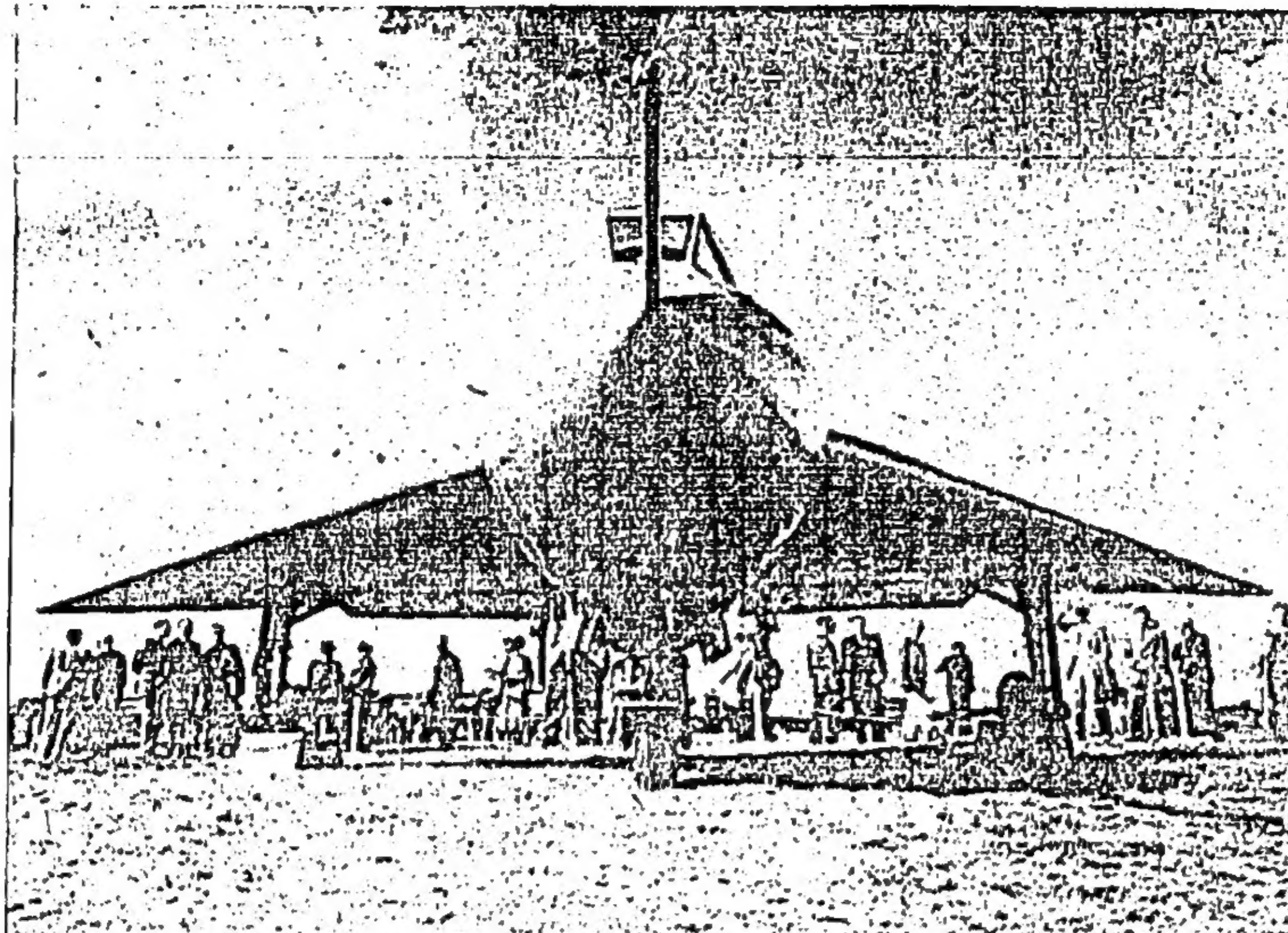
PAPERS IN WATER

"I went aft to the cookhouse where by this time the remaining of the crew appeared to be mustered. I then assisted in clearing away the after boats, and threw my cargo papers to the Third Officer, but unfortunately they went in the water."

Fourth Engineer Quenley and myself returned to the ship to see if any persons remained on board."

Questioned about the nature of the explosion, Chief Officer Johnson said he could definitely get an acid smell. "After the explosion, when we lit a cigarette immediately after the flare of the safety match we got the same taste and smell (Continued on Page 5)

BRITISH FLYING TRIANGLE



An unusual view of the Avro 707, a research aircraft, which was recently shown to the public at the tenth flying display and exhibition of the Society of British Aircraft Constructors at Farnborough, Hants. The plane has been dubbed "The Flying Triangle." The show was attended by people interested in aircraft from all over the world.

Southwest China Now Politically Stable

Canton, Sept. 20.—The course being followed by the Nationalist Government today in all its military and political aspects has the long-range goal of preserving Southwest China. In the eyes of many of the Central Government's leaders, including Chiang Kai-shek, Chungking is far more important than Canton as a base from which the fight against Communism will be carried on.

Consolidation of the entire Southwest has been the chief reason for Chiang Kai-shek's long stay in Szechuan province.

Defence of Chungking, not only as an important geographical point still on the Nationalist map, but its preservation as a symbol of defeat of the Japanese, is already under way—in the military sense as well as the political.

It is no secret that the situation in Yunnan and Szechuan provinces, before Chiang Kai-shek took personal command, was a serious threat to Nationalist prestige. If the disident elements in those two provinces, either Communist or ambitious local commanders, had succeeded in setting up a barrier

against the Nationalists, there would have been little incentive to keep on fighting for South China.

POLITICAL STABILITY
Now that political stability, at least on the surface, has been achieved, the Generalissimo can pay full attention to directing military strategy. This has already begun.

There was considerable speculation recently when Nationalist troops under Gen. Hu Tsung-nan suddenly went into action in Shensi province. Their presence there had been almost forgotten except by those whose job it is to keep track of all forces.

Gen. Hu went over to the offensive against the Reds southwest of Paochi as the first step in the defence of Chungking. Chiang Kai-shek is believed to have concluded that the Communists still north of the Yangtze and west of Hankow were a more direct threat to Szechuan than those in Hunan and Kiangsi provinces.

RED PUSH STALLED

So Hu Tsung-nan was ordered to go into action. As far as can be learned, and even taking the usual over-optimism of official dispatches into consideration, he has accomplished what he was ordered to do. The Communist effort to reach the Szechuan border by the Taining mountain routes has been stalled, at least temporarily.

Long-range military plans, it is believed, provide for the ultimate loss of Canton—but not without a determined stand. But in the event the government fails to hold Kwangtung and Fukien provinces, Pao Chung-hsi is expected to withdraw his Hengyang command into Kwangsi, and if necessary, to take them as far as the Kwangsi-Indo-China border.

Troops under Gen. Liu An-chi in Kwangtung and Kiangsi and Gen. Tang En-po in Fukien, which might be pushed back under the weight of the 15 armies that the Communists have in those areas, would be moved to the Southwest in as great numbers as possible under transportation limitations.

OPTIMISM FELT

Orders went out shortly after Chiang Kai-shek reached Chungking to find and send by some means reinforcements to Gen. Chang Chun, Southwest commander at Chungking. They will be long in reaching there by overland routes, and air transport may be called upon to deliver them to Gen. Chang. Government leaders are expressing optimism over what they consider complete success

in Chiang's handling of the delicate political problems in Kunming and Chungking.

Governor Lu Han moved fast at Kunming to carry out the terms of the agreements reached with Chiang Kai-shek. The Communist-tinged Provincial Council was dissolved, schools and newspapers suspected of fostering Communism were closed, and many persons were believed taken into custody.

The Szechuan situation called for less direct action, as it involved clashes between personalities rather than ideologies. Almost from the time he was given the Southwest Command, Gen. Chang Chun found himself at odds with Szechuan provincial authorities. He tried repeatedly to resign.

LOCAL PROBLEMS

Chiang Kai-shek called the disputing officials together, first at Chungking, then Chengtu, and summoned some of the Nationalist Government's top figures from Canton to give him support in solving local problems. Among these was Hsu Kan, Minister of Finance.

There were persistent reports that Chiang Kai-shek was meeting with difficulty in solving the issue of overlapping authority, but these brought a strong official denial, including a personal cable from the Generalissimo to Kuomintang headquarters here. In it he credited himself with satisfactory settlement of the major issues.

Although Chiang Kai-shek will continue to make his headquarters in Taiwan, he is expected to give more attention to defence of the Southwest by frequent visits to Chungking.—United Press.

Scaffolding Collapses

Three workmen were injured and sent to hospital this morning when part of the scaffolding at the site of the new Cable and Wireless building on the waterfront collapsed.

The men were on the ground floor and were buried under the timber and bamboo. Their colleagues quickly sent for the Fire Brigade while an attempt was made to extricate them.

Two of the workmen suffered somewhat serious injuries to the head and body. The third was only slightly hurt. They were all sent to the Queen Mary Hospital.

Today's Weather: Fresh gusty easterly winds, cloudy, with showers.
Noon Observations: Barometric pressure, 1010.7 mbs., 29.85 in. Temperature, 79.1 deg. F. Dew point, 76 deg. F. Relative humidity, 93%. Wind direction, E by S. Wind force, 25 knots. 3.10 p.m.
Low water: 1 ft. 2 in at 3.10 p.m. High water: 5 ft. 1 in. at 9.50 p.m.

CRIPPS SHOWS OPTIMISM OVER DEVALUATION

No Cuts In Defence Or Social Services

London, Sept. 19.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Cripps, today defended his optimism over the Washington financial decision and last night's devaluation of Sterling. Confidently facing over 400 world newsmen he declared that by devaluation the British Government had provided the big incentive to exporters which he had promised in Washington.

Blockade Breakers Cause Big Stir

Shanghai, Sept. 19.—The agents of the American Isbrandtsen line ships, Flying Clipper and Flying Independent, which broke the Nationalist blockade of Communist-held Shanghai on Sunday said they would sail for New York in a few days with 10,000 tons of cargo and a small number of passengers and mail.

The "double blockade run" caused a big stir here. Moreover, the cargo that the ships carried was the largest consignment since the final days of normal trade before the Communist occupation of Shanghai. The cargo includes cotton, which will be fed into textile mills here.

Heretofore, only two small ships managed to run the Nationalist blockade. They were the British ships, Edith Moller and Longbeach.

Observers believed that the arrival of the American ships might mark a turning point in the blockade situation and that other big vessels now might attempt entry.

The Foreign Trade Bureau has approved officially the entry of the American evacuation ship, General Gordon, which is expected here on September 23.—United Press.

MISSING MAY BE ALIVE

Toronto, Sept. 19.—Red Cross officials today said they thought that most of the 84 people still unaccounted for after the pleasure ship disaster in Toronto Docks would be found safely at home in the United States.

The known death total was 121 and it was unlikely that it would reach the 200 mark predicted earlier, the officials said.

Divers searching a section in the stern of the vessel, the Noronic, have been unable to locate the "50 or 60 bodies" which some divers believed had been trapped there.

Already, a few people who were believed to have died in the disaster have turned up alive.

Appeals are being made in American cities for survivors to come forward and report that they are safe.

A minor fire broke out in the Noronic last night although it had rained most of the day. The blaze was quickly put out, and today divers were continuing their search for bodies.—Router.

Sir Stafford said he had not suggested that the devaluation of Sterling would show an immediate increase in exports to dollar countries, but he believed an increase would come in time and that belief was borne out by United States reaction to devaluation.

"We hope that the ultimate end of this will be a higher volume of trade from Britain and Europe to Canada and America and from them back across the Atlantic," Sir Stafford said.

He declared that Britain would cut neither defence nor social services expenditure as part of her economies in Government spending.

"All that remains is administrative expenditure," he said.

Sir Stafford said he changed his mind about devaluation on his return from his recent convalescence in Switzerland.

He renewed the position then and realised that something had to be done.

SERIES OF RISES

The dollar-sterling problem had been dealt with by temporary expedients, followed by a series of rises as each expedient became exhausted.

"Now we realise that is not enough," Sir Stafford said.

He had sensed a feeling in many quarters that the Washington talks had not produced any concrete result. His satisfaction had been criticised as being "slightly overdone."

The British Government would do everything it could to assist and stimulate private enterprise to go out after dollars, he said.—Router.

Questions on details of the Government's plans for cutting domestic expenses, Sir Stafford said, "We shall not be able to cut on defence. We shall not cut on social services. What remains is administrative expenditure, and we shall economise there wherever possible."

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RECALL PARLIAMENT, DEMANDS OPPOSITION

London, Sept. 19.—Mr Winston Churchill, the leader of the Conservatives, and the Liberal leader, Mr. Clement Davies, today both urged an immediate recall of Parliament to discuss the situation resulting from last night's devaluation of Sterling.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, is not expected to decide on his answer before the end of the week, but official quarters indicated that "earnest consideration" would be given to the Opposition leaders' request.

Recovering from the first shock of last night's sweeping devaluation, British trade unionists and industrialists are planning their next move.

Both the General Council of the Trade Union Congress and the National Union of Manufacturers' Administrative Committee are to meet tomorrow to discuss the new situation.

Mr Davies, after a meeting of the Parliamentary Liberal Party Committee today, wrote to the Prime Minister asking for an immediate recall of Parliament to discuss the devaluation of the Pound, and

the Government's "proposal for a permanent solution of the economic crisis."

Parliament is not due to meet again until October 10.—Router.

ECA CHIEF'S VIEW
Washington, Sept. 19.—Paul Hoffman, chief of the Economic Co-operation Administration, called Britain's Pound devaluation today a "bold, imaginative measure" with far-reaching importance to the success of the Marshall Plan.

He told a press conference that the action signifies Britain's intention to "capture dollars" through competition in international trade.

Such measures are essential to her recovery, he said, and to the success of ECA.

Mr Hoffman asserted he had favoured devaluation for some time but felt that the decision must be made by the British.

He added: "It was my opinion—but never expressed—that devaluation would clear the way to earn more dollars and open the way for more, perhaps very great, increases in trade between European countries."—Associated Press.

CANADA MAY DEVALUE DOLLAR TEN PERCENT

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—An authoritative source told the United Press at noon today that the Finance Minister, Mr. Douglas Abbott, would announce the devaluation of the Canadian dollar.

The source indicated the devaluation would be ten per cent.

However, a sharp conflict of views had divided the Cabinet on the currency issue, it was learned. It was for this reason that Canada's devaluation step was not announced last night.

But, he said, the communique after the Washington talks had been issued with the knowledge of the impending devaluation. The Washington talks had been successful because they had been aimed at a long-term solution of the dollar problem. The Chancellor declared that the whole point of the Washington talks was full recognition that to succeed in reaching a long-term solution of the dollar problem it must be regarded as a joint problem requiring joint action.

The greatest contribution to this had been the arrangement for continuing consultation at high level.

NO DEFENCE CUT

Sir Stafford said that the United States, Canada and Britain had recognised that the Pound Sterling and the dollar were in a predominant position in the trading world. He believed that not only Britain but every trading country would benefit from the decision made at Washington.

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WOMANSENSE

MATCHMATES

To-day's teenagers are keeping
dress-designers and shop-
keepers on their toes, says
EILEEN ASGROFT

MANY young girls are setting up their first wardrobes and trying to decide how to spend their newly acquired dress allowances to the best advantage. Each summer at the end of the school year a new group of girls face the same problem but those who have just left school are luckier than their predecessors.

At last the teenager is being recognized by the fashion houses and big stores. For years there was little choice between large children's styles too juvenile for the young girl longing to spread her fashion wings and small women's styles, which were mostly far too old for her. I have visited teenage departments in several big stores during the past week, also teenage hat and accessory bars and shoe departments. I have picked out a good basic wardrobe.

THE BASIC WARDROBE

Utility "Matchmates" are a good basis to start from, so that you can ring the changes and get three or four different outfits out of two garments.

I suggest a matching overcoat and suit in hard-wearing whipcord or face cloth with pretty contrasting velvet lining on the bodice of each. The skirt can be worn with odd sweaters and blouses under the coat without the suit jacket. An alternative is a three-piece in soft bird's-eye tweed, consisting of skirt, fitted waistcoat jacket top and loose hip-length overcoat, which can be worn with the skirt and an odd blouse or sweater to give you another suit. If you choose the three-piece, there is a smart velvet overcoat with a detachable fur-trimmed hood, which tones in well with the suit. The last two mentioned are sketched above.

Surrealist Themes In Paris Hats

Paris. THERE is immense variety in Paulette's winter collection, the newest items being touches of surrealism, "Earth Colours," veils strung on curtain rings, and necklace hats. A deep ruddy brown like earth, brick red, fir-tree green, and chrysomelids appear, besides much black, for daytime. Night blues, a paler silvery blue called Marlene, and canary yellow are shown for evening. These softer tones frequently combined.

Spiral Movements The surrealist note is seen in hanks of velvet crossed on the head for one model. More hats, however, are abstractions, as a model called Abstract, this a black calot with ribbon spiralling like a coiled spring at one side; or another entirely composed of a similar spiral of black velvet ribbon with the end of the coil in the air. Other calots are spread into various wing movements or have an upstanding trimming like one in night blue velvet with thick wired velvet stem tipped by a jewelled pompon.

Madame Paulette says daytime shapes stem vaguely from Louis XVI collures, framing the face with a navy brim, covering the sides and back, and fastening under the chin.

Embroidered Calots The evening group includes richly jewel-embroidered calots, and small toques of feathers and pearls, some in diadem shape. A couple of large velvet hats have brims extending well forward.

Original trimmings are featured, including mistletoe berries studded with pearls or fir-tree branches in suede or pussy-willow branches or plush and leather.

Curtain Veils Curtain veils are hung around the hat on jewelled rings so the wearer can draw the veiling open or shut across the face. Necklaces are little black toques with narrow bands coming from the back and twisting around the neck a couple of times, richly encrusted with stones and sequins.

Little Things That Count Little things that count in adding style and sparkle to the all-important sweater and skirt are now abundant. And they add as much stop-and-look interest to the accessory counter as they do to the school girl's outfit.

Suede is the perfect companion to wools and tweeds in particular. For a wool jersey padded leather belt. The metal resort with one end pulling through four pinked strands of the belt is easily adjusted to a lucky size.



Left: Utility sweater style in plain velvet with trimmable fur-trimmed hood and unusual pockets. Right: Three-piece utility bird's-eye tweed in soft blue and fawn.

A wool persey dress, toning in with the overcoat, would be a good buy. I found four attractive utility models, all under £5 one with a short cape sleeve and matching monkey jacket. Besides your overcoat, suit and wool jersey dress, you will need a silk dress which will do double duty for formal occasions or informal evening parties.

I found a charming French checked taffeta, with boat-shaped neckline, frilled collar, cape sleeves, and a tiny matching bolero with sleeves to wear over it on more formal occasions. Price 7½ guineas. This is expensive, but it is lovely silk, and will make a nice summer frock next year.

Girls in America are crazy about "sneakers" this season. These are flat, rather round-toed slippers and are now being made in England. I have seen them in beige suede and a lovely Swiss model in black patent leather with self bows.

FLOWER PATH Launching with the Evening Standard Cookery Club expert, Helen Burke in her fourth-floor London flat, I found that she had grown a miniature herb garden in the window-box outside the kitchen window. The soft green and greens of the mint, thyme, borage, parsley and other herbs were most ornamental and very handy for cooking.

Short cropped hairstyles tend to look rather unromantic with evening frocks, but can be dressed up with a little cushion or spray of real or artificial flowers, like the geisha girls wear in Japan.

Teaching The Child To Respect Other People's Property —By GARRY CLEVELAND MYERS, Ph.D.

PARENTS should keep in mind the value of teaching children to respect the ownership of another's property. Whether we and our children are tramping over public property such as a park or over fields and forests belonging to individual persons, this moral obligation to our children is very important. When one or both parents are strolling with one or more children, the setting is about ideal for good moral teaching by example and both parents are strolling with by precept, in respect to the rights and possessions of others.

Respect Rights Easily then the child can be led to see that if the property over which he is hiking belongs to the public, he should respect the rights of all the other people of the public to whom this property belongs. Early, too, he can be led to see how he would feel toward anybody walking over his fields or woods, who would harm or destroy anything thereon. But let us parents always remember that when our children harm, destroy or carry away other people's possessions we not only do wrong to the owner of the property, but what is worse, we do harm to ourselves and our children inside—we do moral harm.

On the other hand, when we always show in the presence of our children due regard for the rights and possessions of other people, and reinforce our good example by well-chosen words, we build good moral stuff in ourselves and our children. Let us remember, too, that while material things may easily be restored or brought with money, good moral fibre isn't gotten this way. It has to grow for weeks and months and years, though in a moment it can be destroyed.

Early Training Begin as soon as your tot can toddle, to educate him in proper care of his own things and property about the home and neighbourhood. When you go strolling over fields and woods with your child let him see and hear you ask permission of the owner. Let him practice with you at closing gates and avoiding to tramp on crops and the like. Practice with him the highest respect for the rights and possessions of other people.

Sadler's Wells Ballets To Be Shown In U.S.

IN October, New York and other cities of the United States as well as Canada will see Britain's Sadler's Wells Ballet for the first time. Four of the world's finest ballerinas will be there—Margot Fonteyn, Maira Shearer, Pamela May and Beryl Grey. And they will look as charming off, as on, the stage, for they will wear some of the loveliest models in the London dress collections.

Margot Fonteyn, prima ballerina, will wear for the journey a slim fitting black suit and over it a sparkling white fur-trimmed jacket with a fur-top skirt if she feels very cold. This is by Michael Sherard. Maira Shearer will wear a coat and dress by Digby Morton. In soft olive green, the dress has a deep shoulder yoke decorated with little swinging tassels and picked out with fringing.

Beryl Grey, tallest of the ballerinas, has a three-piece by Victor Stiebel, including a suit in shadow grey lit with fine red stripes and matched with a waisted grey topcoat lined with red. And Pamela May, petite and very fair, wears a travel outfit by Charles Creed.

Wrap-around Autumn Mode



By ALICE ALDEN

VERY MUCH with us is the easy-to-don, easy-to-wear dress that despite its comfort and smartness, hasn't sacrificed an iota of line or appeal. Such a dress, and very indicative of the mode as it crystallizes for autumn, is this wrap-around dress of sheer wool in black designed by Jo Copeland. Mustard yellow silk surah borders the asymmetrically buttoned edge from shoulder to hem, and deftly accentuates its clear line.

Drawn Work & Beading In Fashion Front

DETAILS are important in the initial women's crepe dress collection by a new New York dress firm.

Hand-drawn work is perhaps the favourite motif and this appears usually on the bodice (occasionally it descends through the skirt) in square-shaped designs or in overlapping intricate patterns.

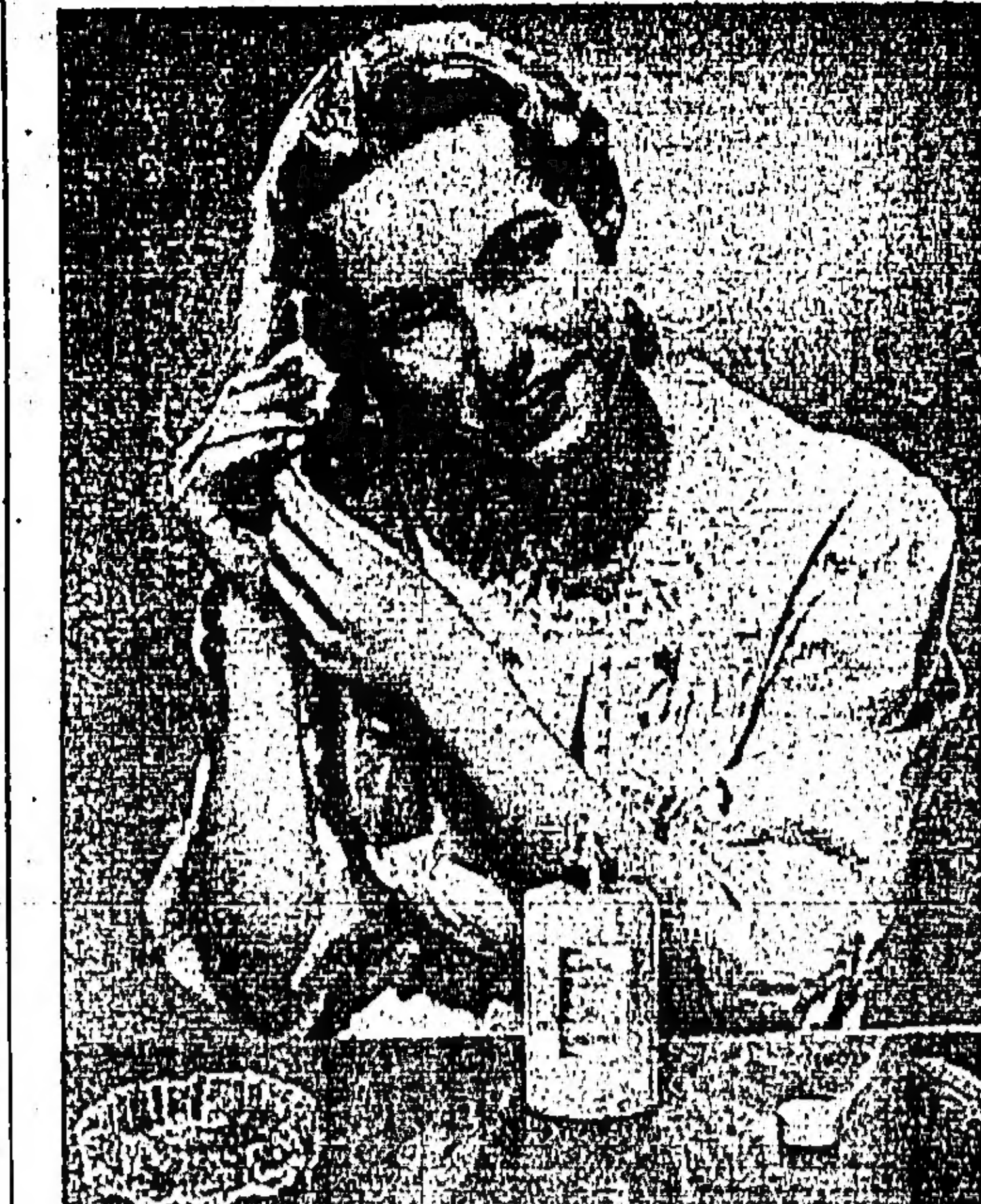
Tiny meal beads, nail-heads, fringe, or satin are often combined with the open-work and the whole effect is surprisingly shadowy and discreet.

Panel animation the slim silhouette presented. Gored skirts predominate, but some dresses have inverted pleats or draped overskirts.

Beading gets a particularly big play on necklines. Since hand-embroidered beads are such a variable medium any number of designs can be worked out and have been by this house. The best-selling dresses thus far are those where beading provides the basic style point.

Brown, teal and plum are favourite colours and black is in great demand.

Keep Your Hair Healthy



If the ends of your hair have become split or broken, apply a little hair conditioner at regular intervals. It helps your wave to last longer, too.

By HELEN FOLLETT

THOUGH the home permanent has cut down the cost of the synthetic curl, it is still wise to preserve the coil quality as long as you can. The longer the period between waves, the stronger the undulation will be, because the shafts will have an opportunity to relax. The new growth waves better than that which has been treated before.

It is not wise to fancy that once your hair is curly you can get your hair off your mind. It just doesn't work out that way, though goodness knows it is a wonderful thing that straight locks can assume the spiral quality, form lines across the crown of the head, ringlets at the nape. But it is a purely decorative touch. In order to indulge in this miracle, locks must be kept in good condition, the scalp must be healthy.

You cannot afford to dispense with brushing. Get the best brush you can find, with strong bristles set in groups. Better still, have two, so one will always be clean. If you omit the bed-time brushing, make up for it the night before your shampoo. Do your hundred strokes. Place the bristles close to the scalp, treat a strand at a time, using a rolling motion. Even the best of permanents will dry tresses slightly. So, for several nights before going through the ordeal—and it still is that, to a certain extent—give scalp and glorious mop a lubricating treatment.

On cosmetic counters you will find only tonics that are compounded for treatment of scalp hair and dry scalp. If you would economise, use mineral oil. It is a light oil, is removed easily if the shampoo agent is a good one and you do not spare the elbow grease.

Part the hair at various places, trickle the oil along the partings with a large medicine dropper. Or, if you prefer, you can use a small brush or a pledget of cotton. Spread out fingers and thumbs, give your scalp such a rousing massage that the flesh will be warm and glowing. Wrap your head in a towel. Let the oil stay on over night. That will do the business.

Let's Eat

BY IDA BAILEY ALLEN

A Large Fish is a Good Buy

"I wish you could have all been with us to enjoy this fish. The Chef cut about a third of it into fish steaks. Part of these he sautéed and served with a tomato-barbecue sauce for dinner. The remainder we quick-froze to bake and serve later with sauce Maitre d'Hotel. The balance of the Congro was pressure-cooked, to serve with a rich fish gravy made from the liquid in the cooker. And the bits of cooked fish that were left over the Chef combined with mashed potato, onion and parsley into fish hash."

"You know, Madam, this big fish reminds me of a leg of lamb because it can be used in so many different ways. We have from it the steaks, the hash, the boiled fish, even the fish balls. But you also have many fine bits here in this country that can be used in a similar way. The cod, haddock, whitefish, salmon, halibut, bass, sea trout. To use more fish would be very good for the health of the body and also the health of the budget."

Nutritive Value

It is a matter of scientific fact that the protein of fish is equal to that of meat in nutritive value. An interesting experiment, proving this, was recently conducted at the Fish and Wildlife Service Laboratory in College Park, Maryland. Six University of Maryland co-eds took part. For the first three weeks they ate whatever foods they liked. Blood tests were taken each week during that period, and the red cell counts and hemoglobin values were recorded.

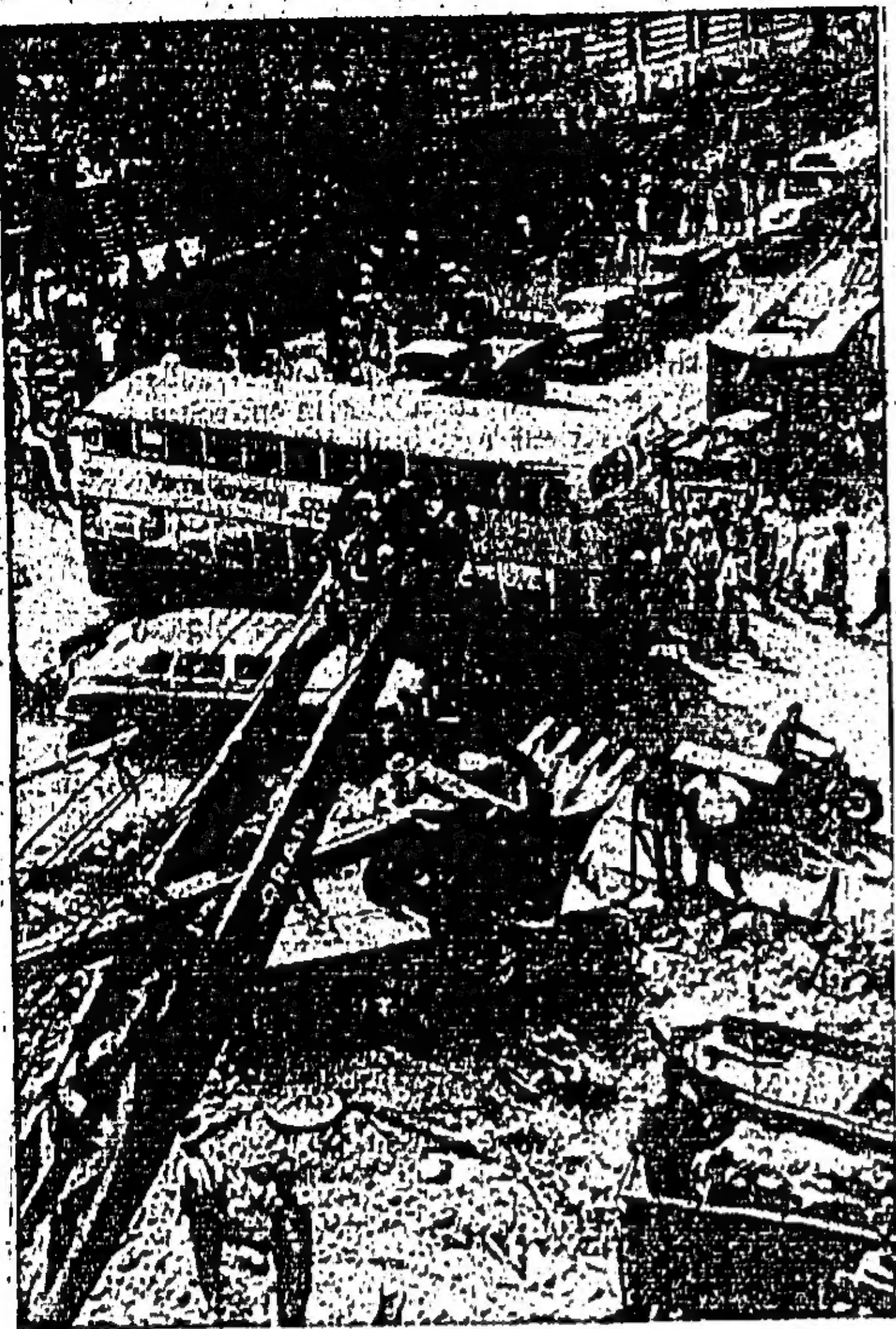
During the next seven weeks, four of the girls stopped eating meat, using only fishery food as the big noon-day dish of their diets.

The other two girls continued their regular diets, with meat as their chief noon-day dish. The last week of the experiment, the four girls on the fish diet returned to their standard food fare to provide a second check on their blood values. And it was found that their red cell count and hemoglobin value remained the same when they ate fish as it did when they consumed meat.

Dinner
Onion Cream Soup. Rolls. Sautéed Fish Fillets. Tomato-Barbecue Sauce. String Beans. Parsnips. Potatoes. Fig Compote. Cakes. Coffee or Tea. Milk (Children). All Measurements Are Level. Recipes Serve Four.

Fig Compote
Thoroughly wash 1 lb. pulled or layer fish. Snap off stems with scissors. Place in a 2 qt. boiling water. Cover and let stand 1 hr. Then stir in the rind and juice of 1 orange, ¼ c. sugar and ¼ tsp. salt. Cover and bake in a slow oven, 325 F., for 2 hrs. Serve very cold with chilled orange sections and juice poured over.

PICTORIAL NEWSFRONT



STILL AT IT—Motorists at New York's 42nd Street and Fifth Avenue are having a rough time of it. Old trolley tracks are being torn up and the famous street is being repaved. This photo shows part of the Public Library in background.



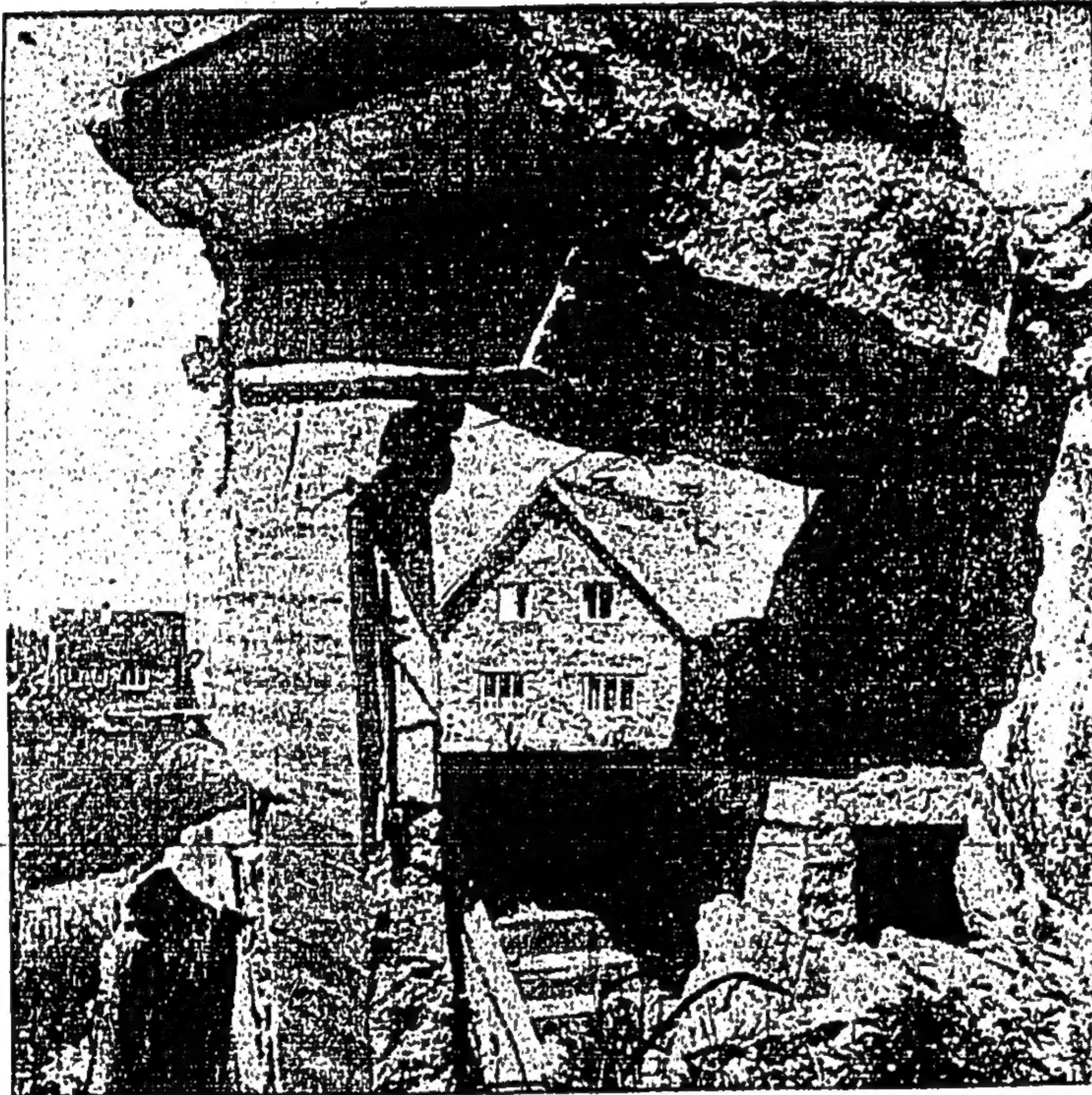
NEW TYPE LIFEBOAT—Introduced by the U.S. Coast Guard at Rockaway, New York, this abandon-ship boat weighs only 186 pounds complete with emergency equipment, and can keep 35 men afloat. Made of rubber, it's 14 feet long, 6 feet wide and folds into a small bag which one man can hoist on his shoulders and drop into the water.



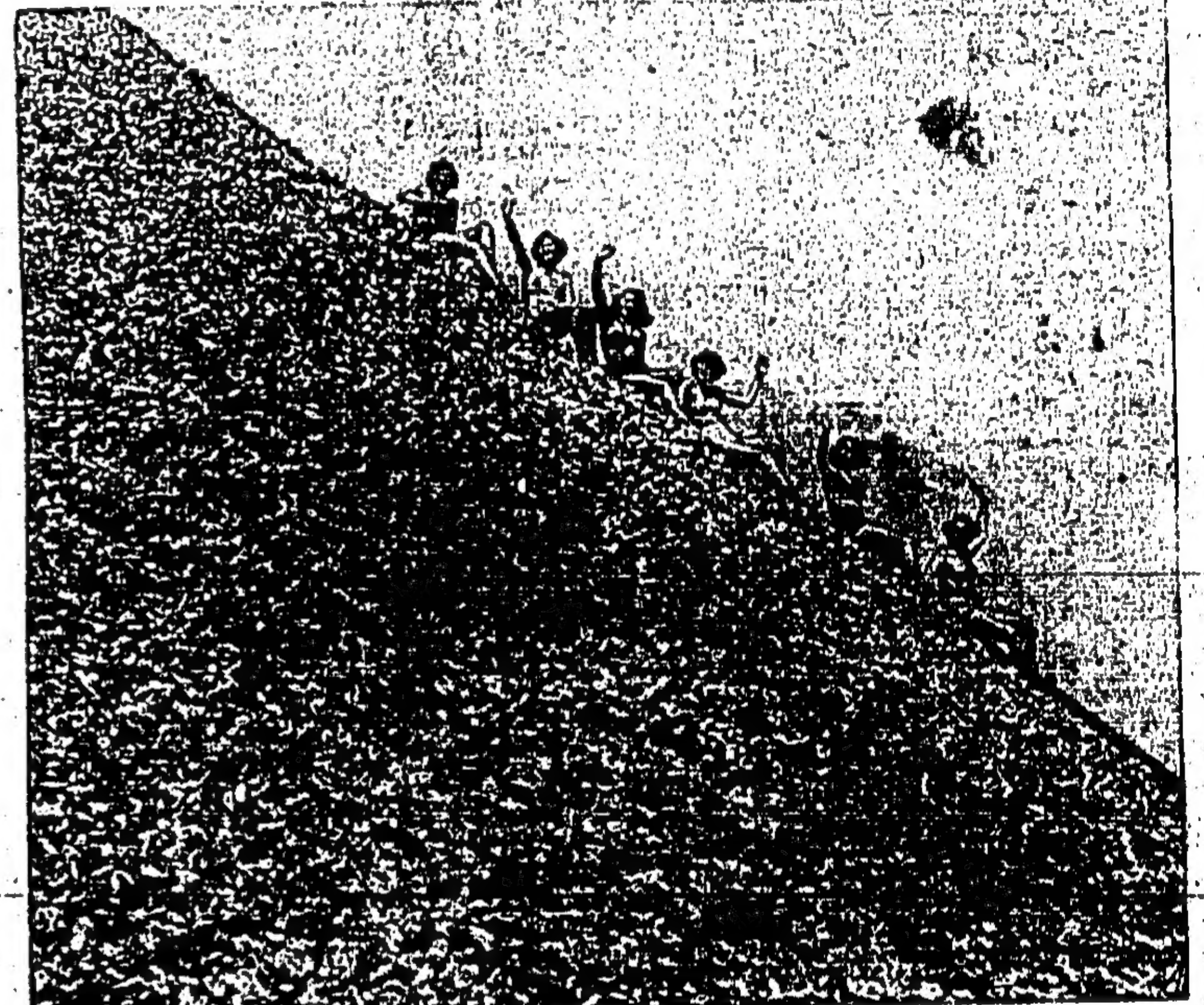
WILLING TO LEARN—While her parents are in Panama, little Michele Maker visits her grandparents in Westbury, New York. Since they are horse trainers, the tot is learning a lot about grooming. Here she helps her favourite, Rusty Hanover, to stay cool.



WIN SNIPE YACHT RACE—In the third day of the world snipe class sailing championship regatta, off Larchmont, New York, the American entry, above, captured the race. Nine boats representing as many countries participated in the race.



ALL CHANGED ROUND—During the war a dynamite plant occupied this site in Kaufbeuren, Germany. But 6,000 former residents of the Sudetanland, now expelled by the Czechs from Gablonz, have turned it into a new community.



ENTHRONED ON SHELLS—Girls who participated in the U.S. National Seafood Festival, Sept. 16-17, at Hampton, Virginia, are pictured atop a mammoth pile of oyster shells.



THE SERVICE WITH THE SMILE—Because of a fight at Shibe Park, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in which pop bottles were thrown, the management ordered vendors to hold onto them in the future. Here Ed Schneider pours for Sally Rowley and Ed Strobach. He trusts them, but he has to obey orders.



UNDER A GOOD SIGN—A fortune teller told Louis Villard, of North Bergen, New Jersey, that he'd have good luck if he got married where he met his bride. So the happy couple went to the Steel Pier in Atlantic City, New Jersey, and had the knot tied in a glistening bell where they first became acquainted.



WITH A BURN—Crafted in Britain with a gay Scottish air, this greatcoat offers attractive protection against winter's blustery winds. Made of green velvet, it is lined with bright plaid.



ENJOYING A COOL REPAST—Now that the racing season is temporarily over at Hialeah, Fla., Lynn Mergl and Bonny Yeager enjoy some of the watermelons grown there. When the track is not in use, during the summer, the centre oval is used to grow the sort of melons the girls are so hungrily devouring.

COMFORTABLY COOL



(FREE CAR PARK FOR PATRONS)

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"WALES"

TO-MORROW

M-G-M's BIG-HEARTED DRAMA

WITH SONGS!

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WARD BOND • RICHARD LONG

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ALSO LATEST PARAMOUNT NEWS

THE MOST UP-TO-DATE THEATRE ON THE MAINLAND

LIBERTY

4 SHOWS TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

BETTE HUMPHREY

DAVIS BOGART

MARKED WOMAN

A WARNER BROS. RE-RELEASE

ISABEL JEWELL • TANE BRYAN • ALLEN JENKINS • HENRY O'NEILL

Directed by LLOYD BACON

Music and Lyrics by HARRY WALLER and AL DUKE

NEXT CHANGE

A Warner Bros. Picture

"BIG PUNCH"

COMING ATTRACTION

Columbia Presents

"CONGO BILL"

KING OF THE JUNGLE

(FIRST RUN IN THE COLONY)

SHOWING

TO-DAY

MAJESTIC

AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

Double-Dame Trouble On His Hands...

And A Murder Mob At His Throat!

He's fast-talking, hard-knitting, straight-shooting Ladd who's dynamite with the dames... and danger to double-crossers!

ALAN LADD

VERONICA LAKE

WILLIAM BENDIX

A GEORGE MARSHALL PRODUCTION

STORY BY SILVER • SCREENPLAY BY LEO PERKINS • FILMED BY LEO PERKINS

COMING SOON!

Bud ABBOTT • Lou COSTELLO

"MEXICAN HAYRIDE"

SHOWING

TO-DAY

Cathay

A TENSE AND GRIPPING

DRAMA OF HUMAN FRAILTIES!

Douglas MONTGOMERY, in

"FORBIDDEN"

with Hazel COURT • Patricia BURKE

A GEORGE KING PRODUCTION

NEXT CHANGE—BUD & LOU in

"THE NAUGHTY NINETIES"



In addition to his own work as Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee is carrying on also the jobs of his absent colleagues Cripps, Morrison, Bevin and Dalton. Some anxiety is felt. —NEWS ITEM

World Copyright. By arrangement with Evening Standard.

All the world is watching the quarrel between Stalin and Tito. Who is Tito, and what sort of man is he? To-day those questions are answered in full by Fitzroy Maclean, the Tory MP whom Churchill sent to Yugoslavia

THE MAN WHO DEFIES STALIN

By CHARLES WINTOUR

It was midnight at Chequers in July 1945. Winston Churchill turned from a Walt Disney cartoon to give a young lieutenant-colonel instructions to carry out one of the most hazardous missions entrusted to one man during the whole course of the war.

The officer was Fitzroy Maclean, a Tory MP with varied experience of diplomatic and military service. He was to parachute into Yugoslavia as a "daring Ambassador-leader to the hardy and hunted guerrillas" led by a mysterious figure known as Tito.

He was to discover whether Tito's men, Partisans, or the Chetniks, led by General Mihailovich, were killing most Germans, and to suggest means by which the British Government could help them to kill more.

A few weeks after this appropriately bizarre introduction to his new job, Maclean parachuted into the Bosnian mountains. During the next 18 months he met Tito almost daily, gaining an insight into the character of the Yugoslav dictator which has been granted to no other Westerner.

The description of Tito which he gives in his book, *Eastern Approaches*, just published (Cape, 15s.), is therefore of fascinating interest and gains an added importance now that Tito is battling once again for his country's independence and his own life.

Tito and Maclean were strange partners to be conducted.



MACLEAN
Eton; Cambridge; The Foreign Office; Tory politics

ing a guerrilla war together in the mountains. Nearly 20 years separated them—Maclean was born in 1911, Tito in 1892. With his Scottish upbringing, Eton and Cambridge education, Foreign Office training and Tory politics Maclean apparently had little in common with the ruthless Communist guerrilla leader.

THE BOND

THE bond between the two men was their native patriotism. They were both fighting the same enemy, and both recognized that their countries would win the war more quickly with the help of the other.

Yet Tito was no stooge of the Comintern. His readiness to take decisions on his own initiative impressed Maclean at once. On their first meeting he admitted that his ultimate aim was to establish a Communist state in Yugoslavia. Yet when Maclean asked him

whether Yugoslavia would be independent or part of the Soviet Union, he hesitated before replying: "You must remember the sacrifices which we are making in this struggle for our independence. You need not suppose that we shall lightly cast away a prize which has been won at such cost."

It was due to his capacity for giving orders that Josip Broz, as he was born, received the nickname by which he is known to the world.

Broz was the son of a Croat peasant and was taken prisoner by the Russians when fighting in the first world war. (Some sources say that he deserted.) In 1917, at the time of the Bolshevik Revolution, he was set free and volunteered for service with the Red Army. The war over, he returned to Yugoslavia, a convert to Communism.

In the kingdom of Yugoslavia this doctrine was illegal. Broz, a prominent agitator, was given a long prison sentence. When freed he became one of the Communist International organisers who sent volunteers from all over Europe to fight in the International Brigade in the Spanish Civil War.

That was in 1936. In 1937 the Communist International decided that a new secretary-general of the Communist Party was needed in Yugoslavia. The incumbent was quickly disposed of, and Broz got the job.

"You will do this," said the new organiser, "and you that." Or in Serbo-Croat, "Ti, to; ti, to." Broz repeated the phrase in order to get the words stuck. The true explanation must have disappointed the more romantic spirits in the Foreign Office.

Maclean obviously found much to respect in Tito. In the first place Tito-Broz was not just a political leader. He was the very fountain-head of the Partisans' military resistance to the Germans. He had organised it from the first. He gave the orders for both the broad strategy and, when need be, for tactical dispositions as well. He dominated his headquarters and gained the absolute loyalty of his entire command.

TOUCHY

TITO'S patriotism was at times engagingly naive. Maclean reports that Tito was invariably touchy on any matter which could possibly imply a slight on the honour and prestige of Yugoslavia, an aspect of his character which the Russians have bluntly failed to humour. Maclean, on the other hand, seems to have been able to turn this native pride to advantage by suggesting, on appropriate occasions, that some course of action was hardly suitable for a civilised nation.

Again, unlike most Communists Tito possessed a sense of humour. One night royally entertained on a British destroyer carrying him from Italy to Vis, Tito's English became remarkably fluent and he entertained the wardroom with a fine rendering of Edward Lear's *The Owl and the Pussy-cat*. Went to Sea—a rhyme which he had picked up years before while languishing in gaol.

This sense of humour did not embrace the little train which the Partisans had captured from the Germans and which Tito used for brief journeys through the mountains. Maclean, invited to travel in Tito's "special coach," found that it consisted of an austere box-car with benches round the walls.

In this conveyance Tito, most of the Yugoslav Cabinet, Tito's bodyguard, Olga his secretary and Tiger the wolf-hound made a highly uncomfortable journey which reached a climax when a Czech Minister dozed off and fell on the dog. The whole incident had a distinct flavour of Ruritania visited by the Marx Brothers.

PRIDE

TITO'S pride was evident in other ways. When Belgrade was liberated he at once insisted on the finest shirts, the best horses and the most skilled tailoring. And he installed a small bust of Napoleon on his desk.

While still in the mountains Maclean, on returning from a visit to Italy, found that Tito was wearing a new uniform with a roughly embroidered laurel leaf encircling a star on its sleeve. Maclean remarks that Tito was "slightly embarrassed" when congratulated on his promotion to Marshal. "They would do it," said Tito, referring to the Anti-Fascist

Are air giants worth while?

by Group Captain
H. S. L. DUNDAS, DSO, DFC.

AFTER more than five years' preparation, the 130-ton Brabazon airliner has flown. In the past, what has been the fate of sensationally large aeroplanes? Generally they have been a flop.

Biggest before the war was Germany's DO-X, which weighed 50 tons, carried 50 passengers.

After three years of round-the-world flag-waving its great hulk was retired to a Berlin museum.

In 1942 the Americans built the Mars, a 70-ton flying boat. This still flies and has broken all records by carrying 308 passengers at a time.

But airline operators have shown no interest in buying the boat.

Why? Because the Mars is too big to be a good commercial proposition.

Flown once

A second monster flying boat, the Hercules, has been built in the U.S.

Backed by Howard Hughes, it weighs 200 tons, was designed for 700 passengers, took five years to build, cost \$2,550,000.

It has flown once, a half-mile hop just above the water. Now comes the Brabazon. It is no bigger than America's Consolidated B30, which has been flying for months and is in quantity production for the U.S. Air Force.

With its great range and load-carrying capacity the B30 is the most formidable bomber in the world.

But it is impossible to compare civil and military aeroplanes because costs are not material to the operation of a bomber.

Will it pay?

My bet is that the Brabazon will never pay its way.

It cannot hope to run at a profit unless its 100 passenger seats are filled for every journey.

Scheduled flights must leave irrespective of the seats booked, and the cost of empty places in the Brabazon, and diversions due to bad weather, would soon mount up to thousands of pounds.

For this reason airline operators are swinging to the belief that it is better to own a large fleet of medium-sized planes than a smaller fleet of giants.

Uneconomical

I believe that American Overseas Airways are worried about their contract to buy more Boeing Stratocruisers, which seat 70 passengers and have a lower-deck cocktail bar and lounge. They have found in three months' operation, at the height of the season, that these biggest-yet airliners are uneconomical to operate.

This is particularly disturbing because B.O.A.C. has spent £4,950,000 on ten Stratocruisers, and it is reported that leading American companies are sending experts to Britain to study the possibility of placing orders for De Havilland's 30-seat jet-propelled Comet.

(London Express Service)

(London Express Service)

C. V. R. Thompson Reports:

The American Scene

NEW YORK.

COLUMBIST Earl Wilson has apologised for calling British women "underfed, fence-rattish, and tooth-pickish."

Said he: "I was a end and a boulder, and if you want me to I'll write I am sorry on the blackboard 500 times."

"Maybe the rest of us here, and the English too, should zipper our mouths and muzzle our muttering about each other, and be pals. Personally, I shall not write again about British food, for I'll all remember those loyal British gals forced me to eat one very unpleasant dish—words."

TROTSKYITES have entered a candidate for this autumn's mayoral elections in New York. His name is Michael Bartell, and he said that most of his campaign speeches will not discuss local issues but Marshal Tito's defiance of Russia.

HOME from a two months'

tour of Britain and Europe, Henry Kinnaman, president of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, blamed the dollar crisis on this: "We Americans have been good salesmen, but bad buyers."

FAMOUS for their ways of resisting taxation, Boston traders have threatened to "bootle" cigarettes from other States, in defiance of a jump in taxes. What they object to: 20 cigarettes will cost 11½d. instead of 11d.

PROHIBITIONISTS claim that there are 800,000 women drunkards in America, and that the number is increasing at the rate of 120,000 a year. The reason, they say, is that drinking by women is depicted as socially smart and glamorous.

CHRISTMAS wrapping paper this winter will smell of Christmas trees.

AMERICA IS AFTER BLUE RIBAND

New liner will compete for the Queen Mary record



THE Americans plan to build a liner which is expected to compete for the Atlantic Blue Riband.

Present holder is the Queen Mary, with a crossing in 1938 at an average speed of 31.59 knots. Her maximum speed must, therefore, be considerably in excess of this.

"Modern prefabrication methods will be used," said a

United States Line spokesman in London.

"According to U.S. measurements, the liner will be 48,000 tons. That represents about 65,000 tons according to British methods of measurement."

The Queen Elizabeth is 33,700 tons, the Queen Mary 31,300 tons.

Troop-carrier

Contract for the new ship has been placed with the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, Virginia. Total cost will be more than £17,000,000.

Important factor in the cost of the ship has been her possible conversion to troop-carrier in an emergency.

As a troop-carrier the vessel will be able to transport 12,000 men. Normal passenger capacity will be 2,000, with a crew of 1,000.

(London Express Service)

NANCY New Twist



By Ernie Bushmiller



Kashmir Must Decide Own Future, Says Nehru BUT INDIA WILL TAKE NO RISKS

Ambala (East Punjab), Sept. 19.—The Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, said here today that India would, for a variety of reasons, prefer Kashmir to continue to remain with India, but the final decision could only be made by the people of Kashmir.

Mr. Nehru, who was addressing a Press conference before his departure for New Delhi, said: "If you clearly examine all the commitments we have made during the last one and a half years and the resolutions we have accepted, we always have laid stress on two facts:

"Firstly, that the decision of the people of Kashmir must finally decide the issue and we shall accept that decision, whether it is to our liking or not.

"Secondly, that we are going to take no risks and lay open the country to an unscrupulous invader.

"Hence our insistence in the disbandment of the so-called Azad Kashmir forces before we withdraw our forces."

Declaring that an assurance to the effect that the Azad Kashmir forces would be disbanded was given by the United Nations Kashmir Commission in their talks with the Government of India last year, Mr. Nehru added:

HONOUR INVOLVED

"That is why a question like that is not open to arbitration, because that involves the reopening of something that has been settled by an assurance to us, and because it involves our own assurance and honour.

"Nobody is going to arbitrate where our honour is concerned. Generally speaking, we have made it clear that we are not opposed to arbitration in principle, but arbitration must be on specific points which do not include questions which we consider as basic and settled and involve our own assurance and honour.

"Apart from that we quite gladly welcome any attempt at arbitration."

Stating that India's case in the dispute with Pakistan on the question of the canal water of Punjab rivers was "a good case," Mr. Nehru said: "We have offered repeatedly to the Pakistan Government to settle it by mutual consultation. But our experience has been that it is very difficult to deal with the Pakistan Government on such matters.

"They do not wish to commit themselves, and if and when any commitment is made, it is unmade later."

"I am prepared to say definitely on behalf of our own Government that we do not want to settle any matter between India and Pakistan by the sword."

"We are prepared to submit to any peaceful method."—Reuter.

PAKISTAN VIEW

London, Sept. 19.—The letters giving the Pakistani views on the future of Kashmir were

"Climate For Peace" More Favourable

Romulo's View

New York, Sept. 19.—Brigadier Charles P. Romulo, chief of the Philippine delegation to the United Nations, said today that the climate for peace is more favourable now than at the last session in Paris.

The only candidate opposing Brig. Romulo for the post is Dr. Charles Malik of Lebanon, head of UNESCO. Pakistan's foreign Minister, Zafarullah Khan, was originally in the running, but has now dropped out.

Brig. Romulo would not comment on his chances for election on Tuesday, but informed sources at Lake Success believed that he would have little difficulty in being elected.

South American delegates, working to line up full South American support for him, together with the United States and Britain, asked him about the proposed Pacific anti-Communist pact. Brig. Romulo said: "It is progressing."

He said the Philippines had not opposed the transfer of Japanese gold to Thailand and Indo-China last week, but wanted more information on the transfer and reasons for it.

The United States used the veto in the Far Eastern Commission to order General MacArthur to transfer the gold to Thailand, and Indo-China—United Press.

UNESCO'S GREAT CHALLENGE

To Restore Care For Truth

Paris, Sept. 19.—Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, the Chairman of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation's Executive Board, today told the fourth General Conference that the Organisation's "great challenge" was to restore care for the truth and a sense of honour among nations.

Dr. Radhakrishnan, in addition to his UNESCO post, is India's Ambassador to Russia.

In presenting the Director-General's report for 1949, he said: "The world is faltering and confused. The great need is our challenge. We must restore the scrupulous conscience, the care for truth, the sense of honour and beauty.

"Education, science and culture, respect for justice and freedom, these are the ideals to which is directed the long march of man."

Earlier he paid tribute to Dr. Jaime Torres-Bodet's "outstanding personal contribution" to the success of UNESCO as Director-General.

"UNESCO's mission can only be fulfilled if governments and national commissions wholeheartedly play their part. Unfortunately the activity of many member States does not extend beyond attendance at General Conference sessions."

GRAVE DANGER

"At the national level there is a breakdown in the means of implementation of the programme of UNESCO. This is an exceedingly grave danger to the whole future of the Organisation."

"Economic realities are more important than political ideologies," Dr. Radhakrishnan said. "The scheme for technical assistance which is designed to raise the standards of living in the under-developed areas of the world will not only rebuild the world's shattered economy, but will also contribute to peaceful reconciliation."

Dr. Torres-Bodet told the Conference: "We are not merchants of day dreams. We called for a redoubled effort on the part of national commissions to bring UNESCO out of the blue-print stage."

"I will not have it (UNESCO) regarded as a collection of symbols and illusions," he said.

He advocated an increase in the resources of trained men, materials and finances.—Reuter.

RAF's New Speed Record
London, Sept. 19.—A de Havilland Hornet fighter of the Royal Air Force Fighter Command today set a new world record for a single-engine aircraft in a 100-mile race, clocking in at 35.823 minutes per hour, the Air Ministry announced.

The plane, which last week took part in the Battle of Britain celebrations at Gibraltar, flew to Bovington in Dorsetshire, in two hours, 39 minutes and 36 seconds.

The pilot was Group Captain Anthony Courtney Power, Commander of the York City Sector 12 Group Fighter Command and the Commanding Officer of the Royal Air Force Station at Linton-on-Ouse, Yorkshire.

If the record is confirmed by the Aero Club, the Royal Air Force will hold five point-to-point records. The other records are: London to Wellington (New Zealand), London to Darwin (Australia), London to Karachi (Pakistan), and London to Capetown (South Africa).—Reuter.

CHAKSANG INQUIRY
(Continued from Page 1)

as during the explosion," he said.

The Chief Officer said that after salvaging shipping orders and ship's articles he went off and got into a lifeboat from the Nowroz.

"I cannot suggest any possible reason for the explosion," he said. It would be possible for a leaking package or container of dangerous cargo to remain undetected after stowage, he added.

The inquiry is continuing.

NO PENSION NO WORK

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19.—"No pension, no work" walk-outs by miners today burst into a full-scale nation-wide coalmine shutdown punctuated by minor violence.

A voluntary strike by nearly all of John L. Lewis' 480,000 United Mine workers choked off coal production in 20 States.

—Associated Press.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Don't feel so bad, Mrs. Jenkins—you're still young enough to have five or six more boys with curls!"

Soviet Military Machine "Aimed At America"

DEBATE ON U.S. ARMS AID BILL

Washington, Sept. 19.—Senator Tom Connally (Democrat) said today that Russia's expanding military machine was aimed at the United States.

Urging prompt passage of the US\$1,314,010,000 arms aid bill, Senator Connally said Russia's "increase in military budgets and military forces cannot be aimed against anyone, in the final analysis, except the United States itself."

"Everyone knows that when Russia thinks the hour is here, she will strike and will strike with all her power, to crush democracy and free governments everywhere on earth."

The chairman of the Armed Services Committee, Senator Millard Tydings (Democrat), stressed the importance which American military leaders placed on the foreign arms programme.

He revealed that General Omar Bradley, chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, believed that "40 or 50 well-equipped divisions could withstand an attack and perhaps turn the tide."

The military aid programme, Senator Tydings said, would supply the necessary ground troops which the Atlantic Pact nations did not have—either in the United States or abroad.

He said the idea that the United States could win the war alone was "the most illogical thinking of which the human mind is capable."

INTERRUPTION

Senator Arthur Vandenberg (Republican) interrupted, stipulating that the arms aid bill did not commit the United States to equipping a full 50 divisions in Western Europe under any circumstances.

The bill would authorize the shipment of US arms to equip the existing military forces of Western European members of the North Atlantic security pact and other non-Communist nations in the Mediterranean and the Far East.

Senator Connally argued passage of the arms aid bill to keep the free nations from being picked off by Russia "like pawns in a shooting gallery."

Russia's conduct had filled the world with a "haunting sense of insecurity."

Before Senator Connally spoke, Senator Kenneth Wherry, the Republican leader, said a vote seemed assured by Thursday or Friday. He indicated that opponents would not do much talking, saying the issue had already been debated in connection with Senate ratification of the Atlantic Pact.

The Democratic leader, Senator Scott Lucas, announced that night session would be held on Thursday in an effort to get a final vote on the measure then.—United Press.

BRUNEI'S OIL OUTPUT UP

London, Sept. 19.—Brunei, the Malay Sultanate, increased its production of crude oil by 88 per cent last year.

The annual report on the State issued by the Colonial Office today said that 2,641,510 tons of crude oil were produced, compared with the 1947 figure of 1,399,000 tons.

Brunei's oilfield at Seria is now the largest producing field in the British Commonwealth, with an output of more than 60,000 barrels a day.—Reuter.

—Associated Press.

CHANCELLOR CRIPPS OPTIMISTIC

(Continued from Page 1)

don, South Africa and New Zealand.

Johannesburg, the change was hailed with satisfaction by the gold mining industry as a much needed relief.

First indications on British export prospects came from Canada, where it was widely predicted that British goods might undercut the home market.

But some Washington officials warned that the automatic price reductions of British exports to the United States would not by itself mean a great immediate boost in sales.

In Japan, sources in the Economic Stabilisation Board, which plans Japanese economic policy, predicted devaluation would speed the conclusion of long-protracted Sterling trade talks by encouraging Sterling area exports to Japan.

Swiss Government circles expressed optimism at the probable results of British steps, believing that while it would help the Sterling area it would not seriously affect Swiss exports to Britain.

WORLD REACTION

Reuter dispatches gave the following picture of world reaction to the new Sterling rate:

Argentina: A report in the newspaper La Nacion that Britain would have to pay 30 per cent more for Argentine wool was not confirmed in usually well-informed circles tonight.

Germany: The new West German Government at Bonn will discuss the devaluation question at its next meeting.

Financial circles in Berlin believe that the West Mark would be devalued to a rate of between 4.20 and 4.30 to £1. The dollar stood at 6.50 marks in Hamburg today.

Spain: Financial circles said that Spain was interested in first watching what other countries would do about devaluation but an announcement on her new attitude was expected later today.

Devaluation of Sterling gave Spain an opportunity for devaluing the peseta "graciously" if she wanted to, they added.

All foreign currency transactions, except in dollars, Swiss francs and Portuguese escudos, were suspended today until further notice.

DUTCH ATTITUDE

Holland: The Dutch Cabinet decided today at a long meeting this morning, after a statement last night that it felt itself "compelled to take the same or similar steps" as Britain.

Immediately after presenting his budget tomorrow afternoon, the Finance Minister, Pieter Laffertius, will make a statement to the Second Chamber, and in the evening he will broadcast.

In Amsterdam it was learned today that the Stock Exchange there would resume normal work on Wednesday.

Earlier in the day all foreign exchange business between the Swiss franc, Sterling and the French franc was suspended.

The Swiss Bourse was expected to set a new rate for the Swiss franc of 12.05 to the Pound compared with last week's official rate of 17.35.

US REACTION

United States: American officials forecast still greater increases in overseas travel by American tourists as a result of devaluation.

The Wall Street Journal declared that "globe trotting at a 30 1/2 percent discount should prove attractive."

On the New York Exchange, Sterling devaluation was marked by an opening burst of selling before trading slowed to a routine pace.

On the industrial side, foreign currency devaluations were expected to reduce drastically all demands for United States copper, lead and zinc.

The American press gave front-page prominence to the devaluation news.

An important New York dealer in British motor cars cut prices 20 percent, following devaluation.

The cut was made by Fergus Motors, anti-patriot of a reduction by manufacturers by that much.

The British Singer was reduced from \$2,150 to \$1,650, the Vanguard from \$2,350 to \$1,850 and the Triumph from \$4,150 to \$3,000.

Most dealers in British cars expected to increase sales substantially. There was no immediate announcement of reduction in the lower-priced British cars.

18 Killed In Africa Crash

Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa, Sept. 19.—A French C-47 bomber crashed at Brazzaville today, killing 18 persons on board. The machine caught fire just as it landed at Pointe Noire airport.—Associated Press.

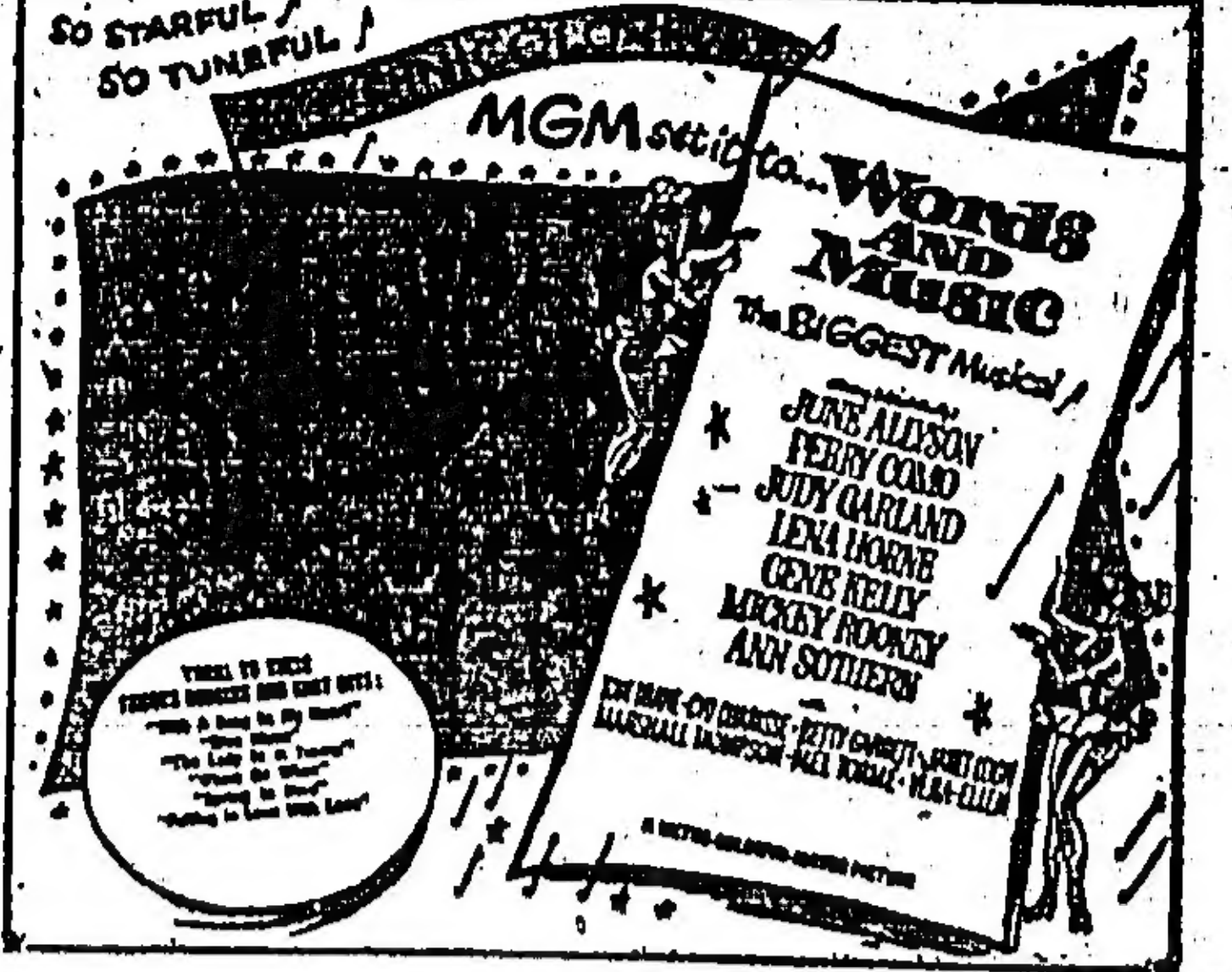
Southeast Asia To Borneo

London, Sept. 19.—Mr. Patrick Stratford Scrivenor, Deputy Commissioner-General in Southeast Asia, has been appointed Minister in Borneo. Mr. Scrivenor, aged 52, succeeds Mr. Thomas Maitland Snow, who is retiring.—Reuter.

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Many Holidaying Britons Stranded On Continent

London, Sept. 19.—Hundreds of bewildered and angry British tourists besieged banks and travel agencies in Belgium, Switzerland, France and Italy today with travellers' cheques that had lost a third of their value overnight. But the banks were closed while the governments debated their reaction to Britain's sterling devaluation, and the travel agencies could not help.

SEQUEL TO BERLIN ESCAPE

U.S. Protest To Gen. Dratvin

Berlin, Sept. 19.—Major-General George P. Hays, American Deputy Military Governor, today asked the Soviet authorities to punish Russian officers and soldiers alleged to have maltreated John J. Sienkiewicz, a 26-year-old American recruit who escaped from a Soviet sector gnat last Friday.

In a letter to Major-General Mikhail Dratvin, the Soviet Military Governor, General Hays said that Sienkiewicz, of Baltimore, Maryland, was treated in "a brutal and uncivilized manner" during his imprisonment by the Soviet military authorities.

Sienkiewicz was today still confined to hospital, as were the three British soldiers who escaped with him.

General Hays said: "He was beaten and kicked by Soviet soldiers, subjected to many interrogations, and half-starved. He was subjected to inhuman surroundings and his clothes and body were filthy and covered with vermin when he returned to United States control."

"Sienkiewicz states that Russian officers and soldiers know that he was an American soldier. They called him an American soldier, and asked him about America, and about the weapons, strength, training and organization of the United States Army troops in Berlin."

"Moreover, Sienkiewicz was clothed in his American Army uniform when he escaped. The Soviet military authorities now have his identification tags and other identification papers."

"I protest at this brutal, inhuman treatment of an American soldier by the Soviet military authorities, his unlawful detention for a period of over 10 months and request the punishment of the Soviet officers and soldiers who are guilty of these crimes against this soldier."—Reuter.

Jose Laurel's Defence

Manila, Sept. 19.—Dr Jose P. Laurel, the Opposition Presidential candidate today was reportedly reported to have defended his occupation resort against the recent charges hurled against him by President Quirino in the course of his political tour of southern Philippine towns and cities.

Addressing a big crowd at the Mindanao College's gymnasium in Davao City during the week-end, Dr Laurel was reported to have said that he stayed behind during the war to protect the lives and properties of the people on the instructions of the late President Quezon and sanctioned by General Douglas MacArthur.

He added that these two officials asked him "to do anything possible short of taking the oath of allegiance to Japan."—Reuter.



"Mind if I watch?"

NEW JAPANESE TYPEWRITER



Allied occupation officials in Tokyo watch the operation of a new Japanese typewriter which has a cylindrical bed instead of the old-style flat bed, as at left. The new typewriter is reported to do the same work much faster than the old machine. (AP Picture).

Last Of 8 Defendants In Budapest Treason Trial Pleads Guilty

Budapest, Sept. 19.—The last of the eight defendants in the Budapest treason trial pleaded guilty today, ending the series of confessions which alleged United States and Yugoslav espionage behind the Iron Curtain. Sentences may be pronounced on Friday or Saturday.

M. Laszlo Rajk, former Foreign Minister, and seven other high officials are accused of treason and spying for the American and Yugoslav Secret Services.

Lazlo Brankov, one of the defendants who is alleged to have headed the Yugoslav Intelligence Service in Hungary, told the court today of Yugoslav espionage in Czechoslovakia.

He named the chief of Yugoslavia's Intelligence Service there as a man called Drndic.

West German Cabinet Still Incomplete

Bonn, Sept. 19.—The new German Republic's first Cabinet is still incomplete because of political bickering tonight, less than 24 hours before its first meeting.

Two separate squabbles delayed formation of the three-party right wing coalition Cabinet.

The Ministries of Interior and Agriculture were allotted by agreement to the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and its Bavarian wing, the Christian Socialist Union (CSU).

But up until tonight, in a joint party caucus they had been unable to agree among themselves on the nominees.

Dr Adenauer pledged today that his Western German government will work to the utmost for creation of a United States of Europe.

He said federation is the only guarantee for Europe's peaceful development.

Dr Adenauer, recently elected Federal Chancellor of Western Germany, pledged his government's support in a telegram from Bonn to the European Parliamentary Union opening its third Congress in Venice today. —Associated Press.

PRISON FOR VICAR

Prague, Sept. 19.—The official Czech news agency today announced that Czechoslovak Catholic vicar and Archbishop-elect had been sentenced to 10 years in prison for high treason for circulating directives to priests on the execution of the papal excommunication decree against Communism.

The sentenced churchman was Rev. Theodor Funk, vicar, who was acting as secretary to Roman Catholic Archbishop Josef Matocha, of Olomouc in Moravia.

He was sentenced in the state court in Prague. —Associated Press.

BIG FOUR DEPUTIES TO MEET

Washington, Sept. 19.—The State Department announced today that Russia has accepted the United States proposal that the Deputies of the Big Four Foreign Ministers reconvene in New York on September 22 to take up again the Austrian peace treaty question.

The State Department said the Big Three Western Ambassadors called on the acting Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, in Moscow, on September 18 after the Big Three Ministers' meeting here had formally expressed the hope on September 15 that Russia would agree to reopen the Austrian question.

The announcement said: "The acting Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union has accepted on behalf of his Government a proposal already made for the resumption of the meetings of the Deputies on the Austrian treaty convening on September 22 in New York, and assured the three Ambassadors that the Soviet Deputy would participate."

The Ambassadors handed to Mr. Gromyko parallel notes amplifying the Big Three communiqué which stressed the importance attached by the West to an early Austrian treaty. The announcement said that "outstanding points of difference were outlined" at the meeting between Mr. Gromyko and the Ambassadors. —United Press.

South Borneo Strike

Batavia, Sept. 19.—The strike which has just ended in the South Borneo town of Banjarmasin broke out again today, according to a reliable Dutch source in Batavia, after the distribution of leaflets on Saturday night urging the people to continue the strike.

"The staffs of banks, trading companies and utility services have stopped work again and the telephone exchange is being worked by Dutch Army personnel." —Associated Press.

King Farouk To Visit Spain

London, Sept. 19.—King Farouk of Egypt will visit Spain in the near future as the official guest of General Franco, Madrid Radio said tonight. —Reuter.

Indonesia Round-Table Prospects

The Hague, Sept. 19.—A "focussing of views" rather than any clear-cut scheme for the Dutch-Indonesian Union was the chief result of the week-end round-table meeting in Belgium, the delegates decided here today.

A communiqué issued today by the Secretariat-General of the round-table conference said that during the informal week-end meetings at the Chateau de Namur "satisfactory progress was made in the work of the conference."

Following today's meetings, it appeared that the leaders felt it would be possible to draft a Union Charter between Holland and Indonesia which would not necessarily contain the earlier so-called fundamental principles.

Such a Charter would be based on an agreement on functions rather than the actual composition of any Union organs such as an Assembly, a joint Ministerial Council or Court.

One delegate suggested that they would be better described as "instruments of mutual consultation."

The Hague legal experts were assigned to investigate the possibility of altering the terminology along these lines.

If the respective delegations react favourably after today's reports from the leaders of the week-end meetings, a great step forward will have been made and the "week-end treaty" gathering of informal discussions may possibly be repeated. —Reuter.

CAIRO WILL HAVE FACE LIFTED

Cairo, Sept. 19.—Cairo is going to have its face lifted. Osman Moharram Pasha, War Minister of Public Works, has announced that he has ordered an immediate start on operations to make the largest city of Africa as attractive as possible.

One of the first moves will be to plant gardens and trees on the desert outskirts of the Egyptian capital to protect it from the sand which has accumulated in the streets of Cairo. Whenever a wind blows, furniture, houses and streets are filled with dirt and dust because there is no protection against the nearby desert sands. A barrier of gardens and trees around the city would both beautify the area and form an effective barrier.

SMOKE NUISANCE

Moharram Pasha also told his Ministry that factory chimneys near Cairo are constructed to a height much below the top storeys of main buildings. Smoke from these chimneys has blackened the buildings. The Minister ordered that all the chimneys must be built up to a height ensuring that nearby buildings are not affected. Moharram Pasha, who was holding the same portfolio in the Waridist Cabinet of Nuh Pasha in 1943, stated that all projects he had worked on then had been shelved by subsequent Ministers. Among these plans was one to beautify the villages bordering the Nile. The Minister said that nothing had been done about this since he left the Ministry in 1943.

He revealed that he had decided that the repair of school buildings should be immediately undertaken by local contractors.

SHORT OF ENGINEERS

Moharram Pasha also announced that he had decided to allocate £200,000 for the purchase of water cars for the cleaning of the streets of Cairo.

The Minister revealed that there was a shortage of engineers in the Ministry of Public Works. He has conferred with his Under-Secretaries to find a solution to this shortage. The Irrigation department alone is looking for 110 engineers, while the building department is badly in need of 90 engineers. —United Press.

U.S. Appointments In Germany

Frankfurt, Sept. 19.—Mr. John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner for Germany, today announced that he has appointed Major-General George P. Hays as Deputy High Commissioner and Mr. Benjamin J. Buttenwieser as Assistant High Commissioner.

To accept this post, Mr. Buttenwieser resigned his partnership in the New York banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Company. —Reuter.

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